

The Collaborative Assessment and Management of Suicidality (CAMS)

David A. Jobes, Ph.D., ABPP
Professor of Psychology
Associate Director of Clinical Training
The Catholic University of America
Washington, DC

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Evidence-Based Treatments for Suicidality



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service

National Institutes of Health
National Institute of Mental Health
6001 Executive Boulevard Rm 8235
Bethesda, Maryland 20892

Opportunities to Improve Interventions to Reduce Suicidality: Civilian “Best Practices” for Army Consideration*

Michael Schoenbaum, PhD
schoenbaumm@mail.nih.gov

Robert Heinssen, PhD
rheinsse@mail.nih.gov

Jane Pearson, PhD
jpearson@mail.nih.gov

Author affiliations: All authors are affiliated with the Division of Services and Intervention Research, National Institute of Mental Health, 6001 Executive Blvd, Bethesda, MD 20892

The views expressed in this document do not necessarily represent the views of the National Institute of Mental Health, the National Institutes of Health, the Department of Health and Human Services, or the United States government.

* This document was developed in support of the US Army's ongoing efforts to reduce suicides and suicidality among Army Soldiers, and submitted to General Peter Chiarelli, Vice Chief of Staff of the Army, in December 2009. An earlier version of this document was submitted to Mr. Robert Andrews, Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Army, and General Chiarelli, in May 2009. The current version has been updated and somewhat expanded, in particular by adding a section on quality assurance and performance metrics (Section III).

- With n=50 studies (in the world literature), there are remarkably few evidence-based treatments and interventions for suicidal risk
- We mostly know what does not work (e.g., medication only)
- What does work:
 - Dialectic Behavior Therapy (DBT)
 - Cognitive Therapy
 - Brief interventions with non-demand follow-up

The Collaborative Assessment and Management of Suicidality (CAMS)

MANAGING Suicidal Risk

A Collaborative Approach

DAVID A. JOBES



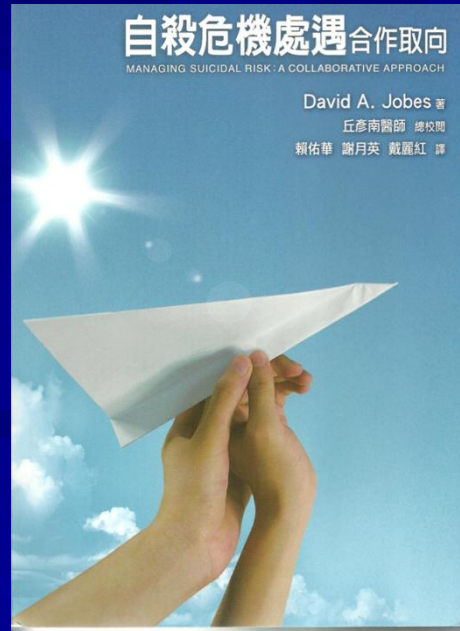
自殺危機處遇合作取向

MANAGING SUICIDAL RISK: A COLLABORATIVE APPROACH

David A. Jobes 著

丘彥南醫師 總校閱

賴佑華 謝月英 戴麗紅 譯



자살 위험관리

Managing Suicidal Risk A Collaborative Approach

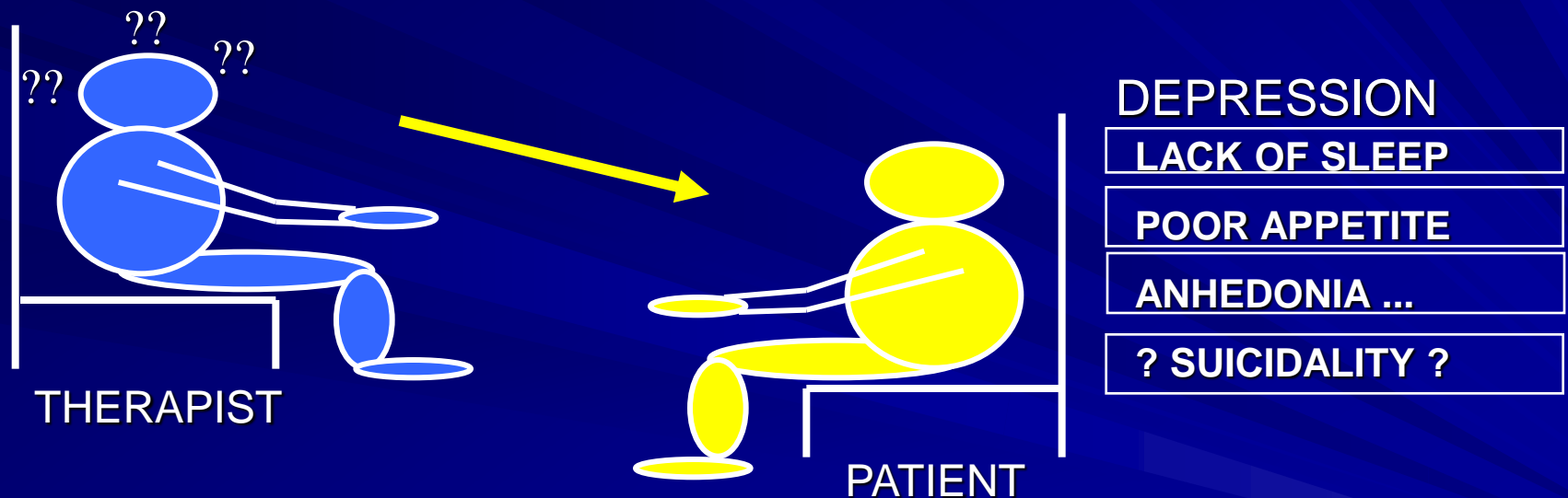
DAVID A. JOBES 지음

서혜석 · 공민숙 · 한숙자 · 김태형

이대석 · 박민매 · 김선범 · 세만석 옮김

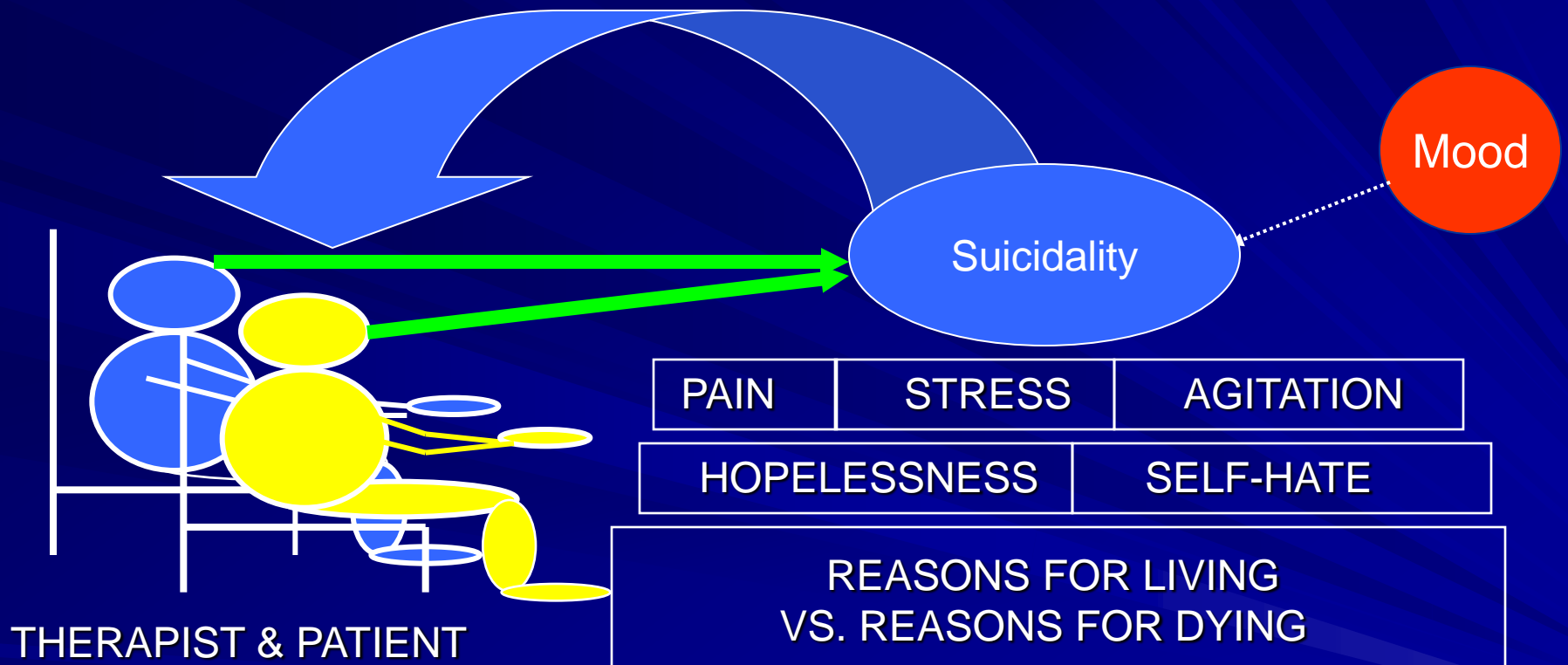
은치출판사

Critique of Current Approach to Suicide Risk: THE REDUCTIONISTIC MODEL (Suicide = Symptom of Psychopathology)



Traditional treatment = inpatient hospitalization, treating the psychiatric disorder, and using no suicide contracts...

The Collaborative Assessment and Management of Suicidality (CAMS) identifies and targets **Suicide** as the primary focus of assessment and intervention...



CAMS assessment uses the Suicide Status Form (SSF) as a means of deconstructing the “functional” utility of suicidality; CAMS as an intervention emphasizes a problem-focused intensive outpatient approach that is suicide-specific and “co-authored” with the patient...

Patient: _____ Clinician: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____

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Section II (Thelma)

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MENTAL STATUS EXAM (circle appropriate items)

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Patient _____ Clinician _____ Date _____ Time _____

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MENTAL STATUS EXAM (circle appropriate item)

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Patient _____ Clinician _____ Date _____ Time _____

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MENTAL STATUS EXAM (circle appropriate items)

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Psychometrics of the Core SSF (Jobes et al., 1997; Conrad et al., 2009)

TABLE 3
Convergent Validity: Correlations Between SSF-II Items and Established Measures of Similar Constructs

SSF-II Item	Measure	<i>n</i>	Spearman rho
Pain	BHQ-20	113	-.35*
	OQ-45.2	127	.45*
	OMMP	110	.43*
Stress	PI-III	129	.12
	STICSA-S	130	.36*
	STICSA-T	136	.27*
	STICSA-Total	121	.31*
Agitation	STICSA-S	128	.42*
	STICSA-T	134	.28*
	STICSA-Total	119	.36*
	BIS	133	.36*
Hopelessness	BHS	140	.52*
Self-hate	BST	141	-.37*
Overall Risk	L-RFL	137	-.51*

Note. *Correlation is significant at $p < .01$ (one-tailed).

TABLE 2
Factor Analysis Results: Spearman Promax Rotated Factor Pattern

SSF-II Item	Factor 1	Factor 2
Self-hate	.88***	-.09
Hopelessness	.85***	.05
Pain	.74***	.10
Agitation	-.07	.92***
Stress	.12	.78***

Note. ***Value is greater than 0.4

TABLE 5
Comparison of Suicidal Patients to Nonsuicidal Patients on SSF-II Items

SSF item	Suicidal patients		Nonsuicidal patients		Univariate <i>F</i>
	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	
Pain	3.82	1.24	3.44	1.34	2.644
Stress	3.87	1.25	3.78	1.35	0.133
Agitation	2.90	1.24	2.93	1.39	0.018
Hopelessness	3.81	1.29	2.83	1.41	16.030**
Self-hate	3.74	1.31	2.88	1.44	12.083**
Overall risk	2.68	1.27	1.55	0.77	28.467**
OQ-45 total	125.22	23.13	130.47	26.10	1.63

Note. ***F* statistic is significant at $p < .001$.

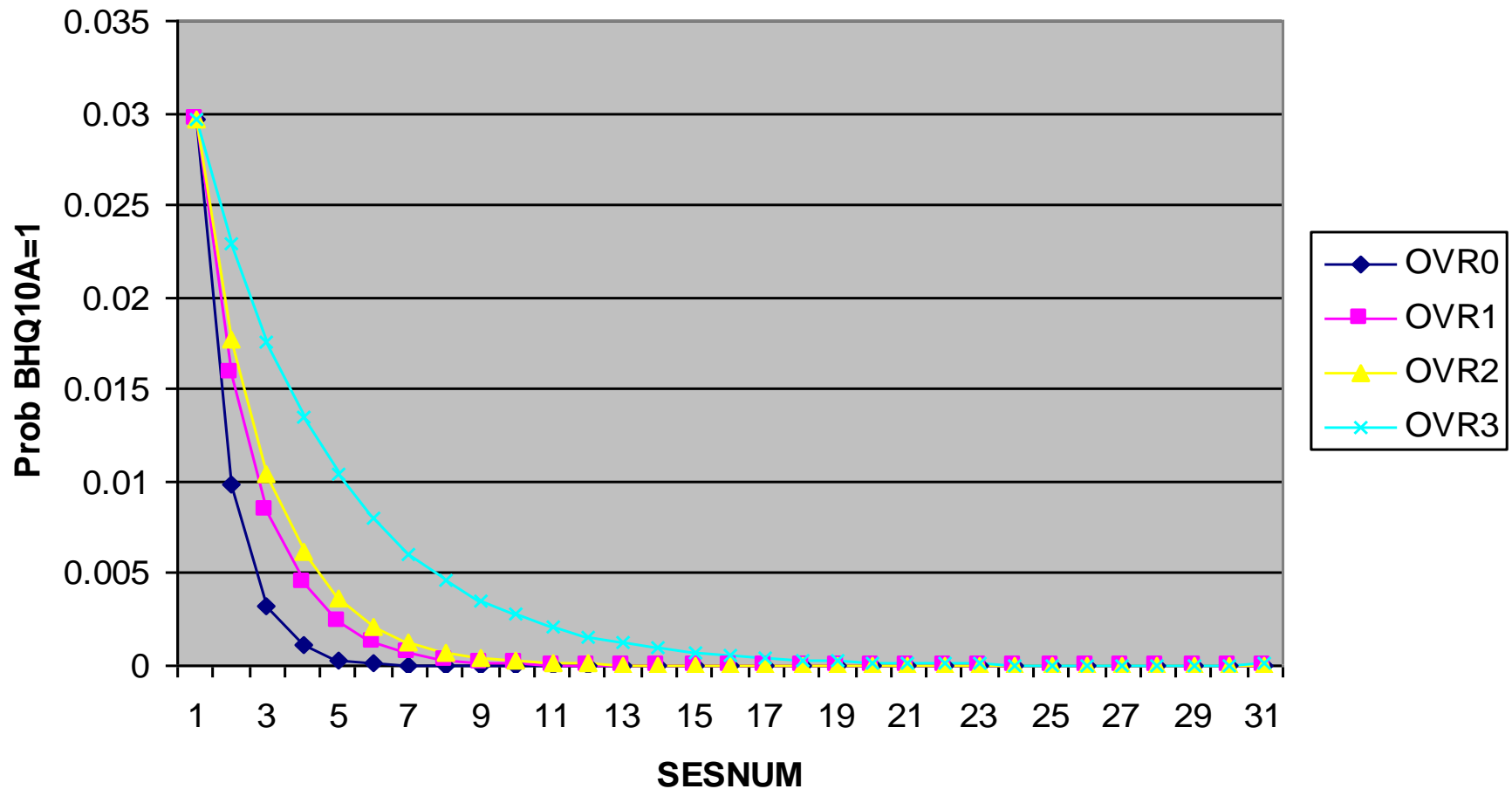
Reliability

The first three test-retest t-test analyses yielded correlations that were statistically significant (Pain = .33, Stress = .23, Agitation = .35); however, the findings were more robust for the latter three variables (Hopelessness = .46; Self-Hate = .57, Overall Risk = .51). All correlations were significant at the $p < .001$ level, except the SSF *stress* correlation, which was significant at $p < .05$.

Index SSF Overall Risk rating differentially predicted four different reductions in suicidal thoughts...

BHQ10A Ordinal Analysis
QUPLESS = 0, QUSHATE = 0

(n = 55)



RFL/RFD Cross Sectional Results (n=108) (Jobes, Stone, & Wagner, 2010)

Measures	RFL	AMB	RFD	Test
Beck Hopelessness Scale	10.17	12.62	15.01	$F = 5.23^{**}$
Reasons for Living Inventory	179.00	141.88	148.53	$F = 5.14^{**}$
WTL/WTB Suicide Index Score	3.49	1.83	-2.03	$F = 18.24^{***}$

Suicide Attempts	RFL	AMB	RFD	Test
0-1 Attempts	15	10	6	
2 or more Attempts	5	11	15	$\text{Chi-Sq} = 7.83^*$

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

Adherence to CAMS as an Intervention: (Jobes, Comtois, Brenner, & Gutierrez, 2011)

CAMS is a therapeutic framework, used until suicidality resolves. Adherence to CAMS requires thorough suicide assessment and problem-focused interventions that are designed to target and treat direct and indirect “drivers” of suicide risk.

CAMS as a Therapeutic Philosophy


1. Collaboration
 - Empathy with the suicidal wish
 - Clarify the CAMS agenda
 - All assessments/interventions are interactive
2. Suicide-focus ultimately guides all therapeutic activity

CAMS as a Clinical Framework

1. Assess index and on-going suicide risk using the SSF
2. All SSF-guided interventions are meant to eliminate direct or indirect causes of suicidal risk
 - A suicide-specific treatment plan with Crisis Response/Safety Plan
 - Reduce access to lethal means
 - Insure treatment attendance
 - Make referrals to address indirect causes of suicide

Overview to CAMS Assessment and Care

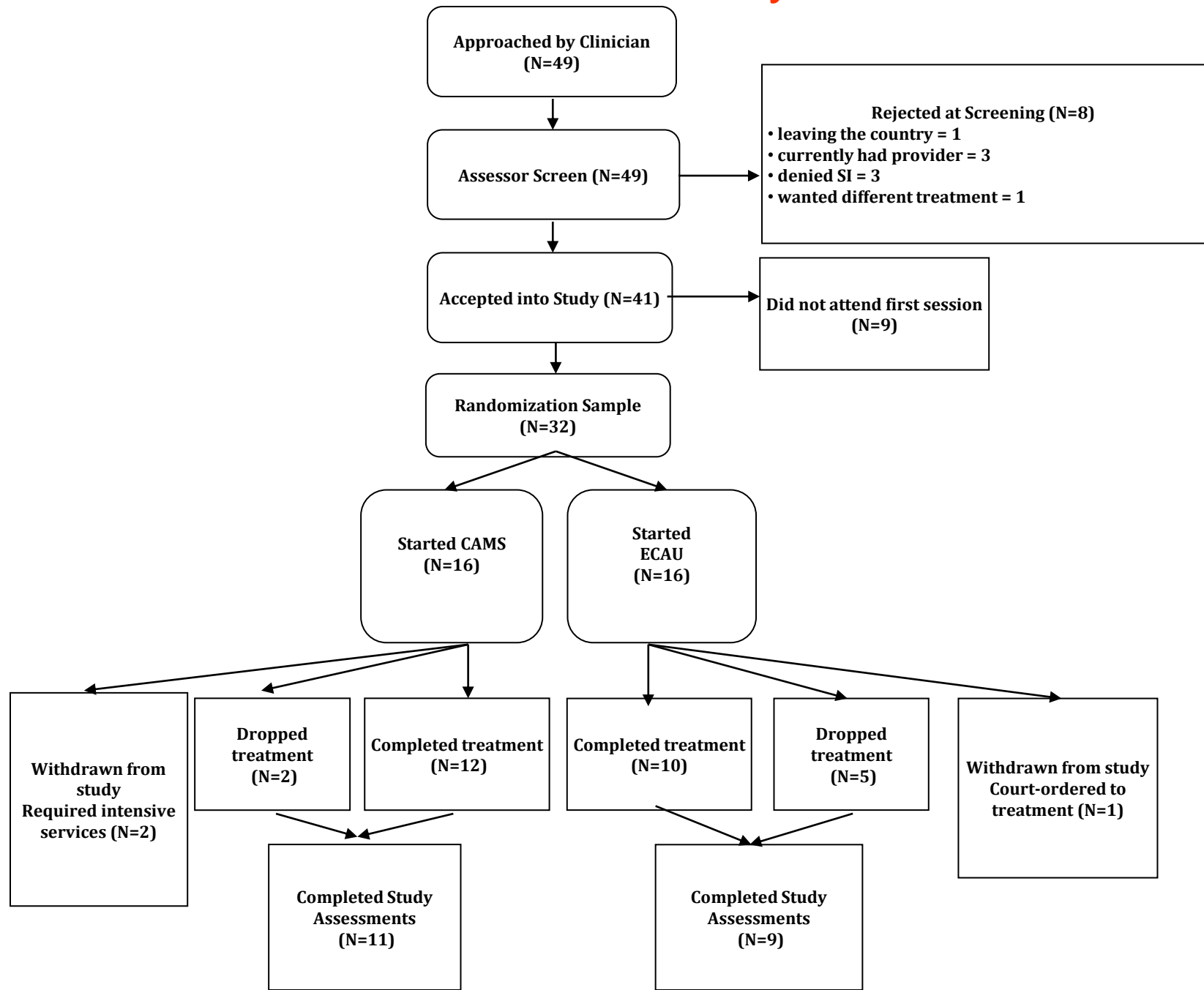
CAMS is a suicide-specific therapeutic framework, emphasizing five core components of collaborative clinical care (over 10-12 sessions/3 months).

- Component I. Collaborative Assessment of Suicidal Risk
 - Component II. Collaborative Treatment Planning
 - Attend treatment reliably as scheduled over the next three months
 - Reduce access to lethal means
 - Develop and use a Coping Card as part of Crisis Response Plan
 - Create interpersonal supports
 - Component III. Collaborative Deconstruction of Suicidogenic Problems
 - Relationship issues (especially family)
 - Vocational issues (what do they do?)
 - Self-related issues (self-worth/self-esteem)
 - Pain and suffering—general and specific
 - Component IV. Collaborative Problem-Focused Interventions
 - Component V. Collaborative Development of Reasons for Living
 - Develop plans, goals, and hope for the future
 - Develop guiding beliefs
- 

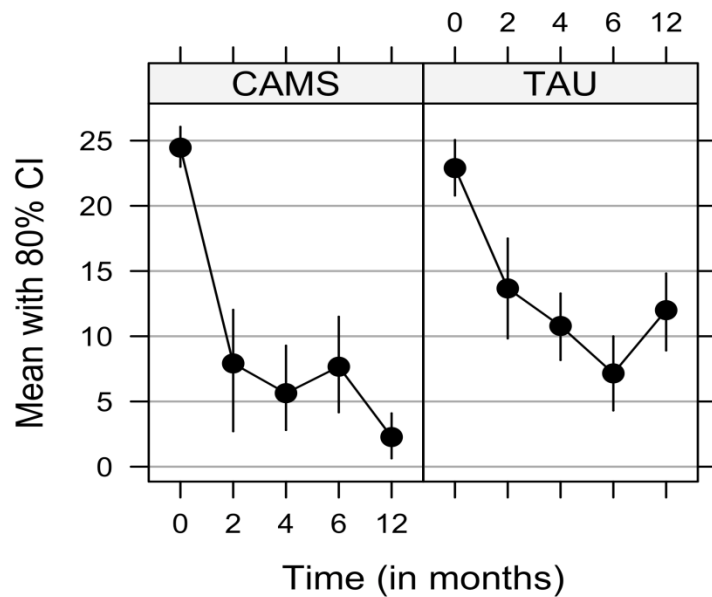
Correlational Support for SSF/CAMS

<u>Authors</u>	<u>Sample/Setting</u>	<u>n =</u>	<u>Significant Results</u>
Jobes et al., 1997	College Students Univ. Counseling Ctr.	106	Pre/Post Distress Pre/Post Core SSF
Jobes et al., 2005	Air Force Personnel Outpatient Clinic	56	Between Group Suicide Ideation, ED/PC Appts.
Arkov et al., 2008	Danish Outpatients CMH Clinic	27	Pre/Post Core SSF Qualitative findings
Jobes et al., 2009	College Students Univ. Counseling Ctr.	55	Linear reductions Distress/Ideation
Nielsen et al., 2011	Danish Outpatients CMH Clinic	42	Pre/Post Core SSF
Ellis et al., 2012	Psychiatric Inpatients	20	Pre/Post Core SSF Ideation, Depression, Hopeless, Suic. Cog.

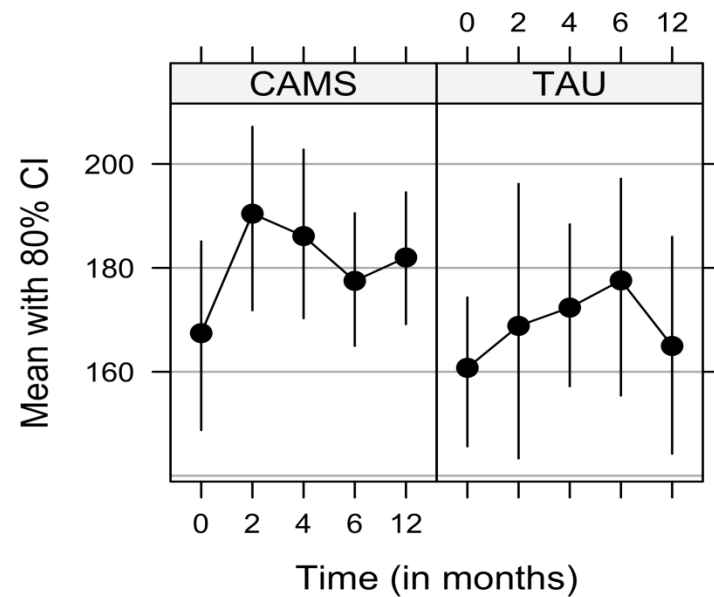
Harborview CAMS Feasibility Consort Chart



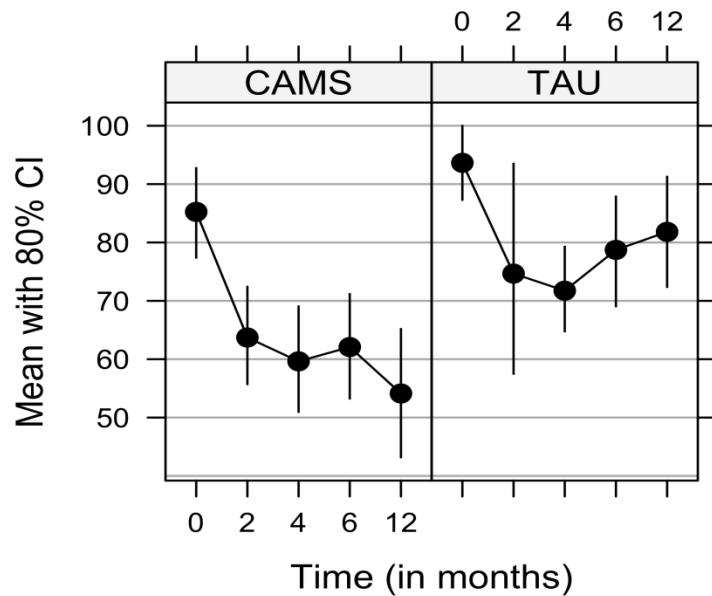
SSI



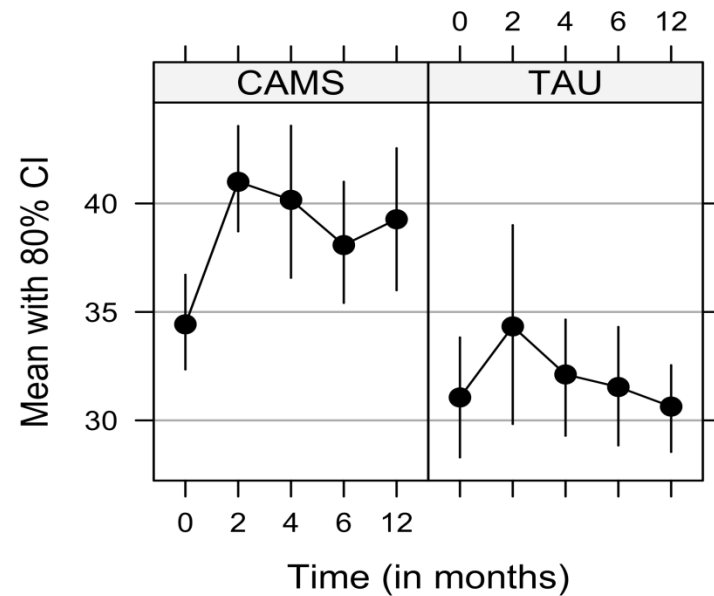
Reasons for Living



OQ-45



Hope Scale



CAMS RCT at Ft. Stewart, GA

Consenting Suicidal Soldiers (n=150)

```
graph TD; A[Consenting Suicidal Soldiers (n=150)] --> B[Control Group  
E-CAU  
3 months of  
outpatient care (n=75)]; A --> C[Experimental Group  
CAMS  
3 months of  
outpatient care (n=75)];
```

Control Group
E-CAU
3 months of
outpatient care (n=75)


Experimental Group
CAMS
3 months of
outpatient care (n=75)

Dependent Variables: Suicidal Ideation/Attempts, Symptom Distress, Resiliency, Primary Care visits, Emergency Department Visits, and Hospitalizations.

Measures: SSI, OQ-45, SHBQ, SASIC, CDRISC, PCL-M, SF-36, NFI, THI (at 1, 3, 6, 12 months)

Some Next Steps for CAMS

- ❑ VA E-Learning training of CAMS (Magruder, York, Marshall, & De Santis)
- ❑ VAMC use of CAMS-Groups (Johnson, Jobes, & O'Connor)
- ❑ CAMS Brief Intervention (Jobes, O'Connor, & Jennings)
- ❑ Web-based electronic version of CAMS and SSF (Koerner & Jobes)




Patient and Provider Outcomes of e-Learning Training in CAMS

Objective:
to develop and test the effectiveness of an electronic learning alternative to the *Collaborative Assessment and Management of Suicidality (CAMS)* in-person approach.

VA HSR&D EDU 08-424 funded health education research

3 year, multisite study


5:20 AM 32%




Suicide Status Form-SSF II-R (Initial Session) Section A-Patient

This is an assessment tool called the **Suicide Status Form** that has different kinds of rating scales and different ways to respond. By working our way through this together, we can get a sense of what is really going on for you.


It works best to do this form together, sitting side-by-side with you holding the tablet as shown in this picture. Once the chairs are arranged, click 'Continue'.





Access Restricted during this session

5:20 AM 32%





Suicide Status Form-SSF II-R (Initial Session) Section A-Patient

Rate and fill out each item according to how you feel right now.

1) RATE PSYCHOLOGICAL PAIN (*hurt, anguish, or misery in your mind, not stress, not physical pain*)

1	2	3	4	5
Low pain				High pain

What I find most painful is:

1 of 5

Access Restricted during this session